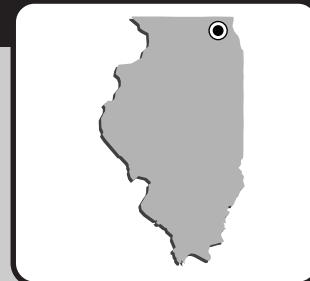


GLENVIEW NAVAL AIR STATION

GLENVIEW, ILLINOIS

Engineering Field Division/Activity: SOUTH DIV
Major Claimant: COMNAVFACENGCOM
Size: 1,285 Acres
Funding to Date: \$13,517,000
Estimated Funding to Complete: \$41,263,000



Base Mission: Provides facilities, services, training, and support operations of aviation activities of Naval and Marine Corps Air Reserve Commands; administers the Naval Air Reserve program and trains assigned units for mobilization

Contaminants: POLs, solvents, PCBs, POL sludge

Number of Sites:		Relative Risk Ranking of Sites:			
CERCLA:	40	High:	14	Not Evaluated:	9
RCRA Corrective Action:	0	Medium:	15	Not Required:	2
RCRA UST:	3	Low:	3		
Total Sites:	43				

BRAC III

Sites Response Complete: 2

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Glenview Naval Air Station (NAS) (1121 acres) is located in the center of the town of Glenview Illinois, and about 20 miles north of Chicago. Lake Michigan is approximately 6 miles east of the station. The Libertyville Training Site (LTS) (164 acres) is located approximately 13 miles northwest of NAS Glenview. The Libertyville site was a former NIKE missile air defense location. Due to the limited facilities of the Great Lakes airfield, NAS Glenview was established in 1937 to provide accommodations for service type aircraft. At the outbreak of World War II, it was used for flight training and in 1946 reverted to a Reserve Command training facility. Typical past operations on the station in support of flight training that resulted in contaminated sites are operations such as aircraft and vehicle maintenance, fueling, and washing; fire fighting training; support shops such as machining, metal working, painting, carpentry, and plumbing; storage of supplies and materials such as fuels, pesticides, transformers, and chemicals; sludge disposal; and disposal in landfills. Of the sites identified, those that present the greatest risk are the fire fighter training areas, landfills and areas of past surface disposal. The majority of the future cleanup of the NAS Glenview and Libertyville training site will be conducted under CERCLA.

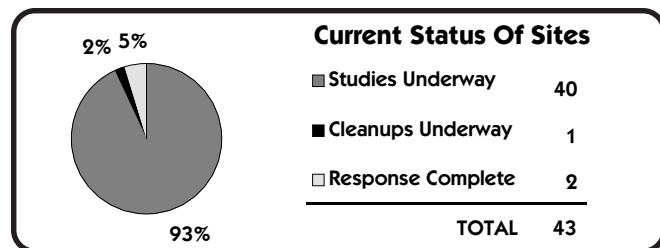
Glenview is surrounded by densely populated residential areas and industrial areas. The local community is most concerned about fast track cleanup so that the infrastructure necessary to support a changed land use and a new economic development plan can be constructed as soon as practical.

There are a total of 43 sites at the bases. 33 CERCLA sites and 2 UST sites are at Glenview. 7 CERCLA sites and 1 UST site are at Libertyville. Three of the CERCLA sites (Sites 4, 19, and 20) at Glenview are proceeding under the Environmental Restoration Navy Account, with the rest proceeding under BRAC. These three sites will be transferred to NTC Great Lakes which is taking receivership of some housing areas. Non-Time Critical Removal Actions at Glenview are in the planning phase for a

ditch in Site 00010 (High Semi-Volatile Organics), the indoor firing range Site 00019 (Lead), the Golf Course Maintenance Shack Site 00028 (Pesticides) and a former Hazardous Waste Satellite Accumulation Area Site 00030 (Metals). A remedial action (Glenview) at Site 8 was completed in March 1995 to remove PCB contaminated soils. This action resulted in a Response Complete determination.

In FY96, all tanks at NAS Glenview were removed. UST 1 is still undergoing soil cleanup and will complete cleanup in FY97 and go RC. A Finding of Suitability to Transfer (FOST) has been signed for the Golf Course and a FOST is in preparation for the majority of the airfield property. In partnership with the Local Reuse Authority, approximately \$500,000 in demolition and disposal costs were avoided by coordinating to have the Local Reuse Authority to remove and recycle concrete in the airfield at their own cost. Contaminated soils under the airfield were removed and backfilled with clean soils excavated from an area of the base designated for the construction of a lake as part of the future reuse plan. This resulted in a win-win situation for the community as well as the Navy and netted another \$780,000 in cost avoidance.

In 1993, the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) commission recommended NAS Glenview and the Libertyville Training Site for closure. Operational closure occurred in September 1995. The final property transfer date has not yet been set since environmental cleanup has not been completed. A BRAC Cleanup Team was formed in 1993 for NAS Glenview and the Libertyville Training Site. A reuse committee was established for each property and each has published a reuse plan, which specifies a mixture of industrial, commercial, recreational, and residential uses. Since the base has already closed, and the Reuse Plan does not include an airfield scenario, a completely new utility and transportation infrastructure must be constructed. Close coordination between the LRA (Village of Glenview) and the BCT allows priority areas to be identified and addressed in cleanup plans. As a result, key areas can be turned over to the LRA as expeditiously as possible.



GLENVIEW NAS RELEVANT ISSUES

ENVIRONMENTAL RISK



HYDROGEOLOGY - Glenview NAS is located in the Chicago Lake Plain, a low, flat surface sloping gently towards Lake Michigan. Surface drainage on the station is primarily toward a tile drainage system installed under the runway area which diverts the water toward the North Branch of the Chicago River where an oil/water separator retention basin is located. A second drainage channel, the South Branch to the Chicago River also drains the station. Surface migration of contaminants is a pathway of concern, since the River terminates in Lake Michigan which is a drinking water supply. The geologic setting of the NAS Glenview region of northeast Illinois is typically characterized by a dolomite limestone bedrock, overlain by 100-120 feet of glacial till sediments, which consists primarily of clay and silty clay interspersed with water saturated sand and gravel lenses, which include occasional gravel pebbles and broken shale. Groundwater in the area is found in four aquifers, one in the glacial material and the lower three in the bedrock formations. Groundwater in the glacial till is found in the saturated sand and clay lenses. Beneath NAS Glenview, these lenses are not continuous and are not a significant production source of potable water. Over 300 groundwater wells are located within three miles of the station and are used for drinking water, industrial, and agricultural purposes. These wells are developed into the various bedrock aquifers and no contaminants have been detected in the wells to date. Based on environmental investigations, extensive groundwater investigations are not expected to be a part of the cleanup process at NAS Glenview.

The geology of the Libertyville Training Site is characterized by a limestone bedrock, overlain by 110-130 feet of glacial till sediments, which consists primarily of clay and silty clay interspersed with water saturated sand and gravel lenses, which include occasional gravel pebbles and broken shale. In the LTS area, these lenses are not significant water production areas. The environmental investigations at the LTS have included the placement of 14 groundwater monitoring and sampling wells to a maximum depth of 55 feet. These wells did not encounter continuous and significant water bearing zones. Groundwater flow in the till and outwash is primarily to the southeast. Past groundwater water well monitoring has indicated minor contamination in the area of the well. The contaminants identified in soils and groundwater include low levels of petroleum related contaminants (poly-Nuclear Aromatics, lead, chromium and arsenic). There are approximately 70 private wells within a 1 mile radius of the site. The wells are used for drinking water and agricultural purposes. The nearest private well is 700 feet from the site boundary.



NATURAL RESOURCES - Glenview is surrounded by densely populated residential areas to the south, southeast and northwest. To the west and northeast are small industrial areas. Due to the highly developed nature of the area around the station and on the station, the only wildlife are those species that have adapted well to urban areas. Native species such as fox, coyote, muskrat, skunk, raccoon, weasel, opossum, woodchuck, various squirrels and rabbits, as well as birds may still be present in the general area. The surface ditches and stormwater management ponds flowing off base provide habitat for migrating birds and waterfowl. Most of the vegetative cover consists of planted grasses, shrubs and trees not native to the area. Since airfield operations have ceased, portions of the runway area have been discovered to contain high quality prairie remnants that are of great interest to the community. No rare, threatened or endangered species are known to inhabit the area. Libertyville is surrounded by densely populated areas on all sides except the North which is an industrial park. The vacant 164 acre site has attracted the same species as those found at NAS Glenview, as well as deer.



RISK - A Baseline Risk Assessment following EPA guidelines will be conducted for NAS Glenview Sites 00003 (North Burn Area Landfill) and Site 00025 (Fire Fighter Training Area). An

Ecological Risk Assessment was performed during sites screening for sites on the airfield. The findings indicate that risk to ecological habitat on base derives from surface water runoff area. Those areas investigated during site screening have resulted in a finding of further action due to a lack of ecological receptors. An inventory of biological resources compiled for the Environmental Impact Statement found no federal endangered or threatened species, nor habitat to support them. State of Illinois threatened prairie plants have been documented in the area of the airfield and a state threatened bird, a sandpiper has been observed; however, available habitat has been termed inadequate to support this species. Under the DOD Relative Risk system, 14 sites were ranked as High relative risk. 11 high ranked sites are at Glenview and 3 are at LTS.



RESTORATION PROJECTS - A portion of the base in the airfield area contains plants that habitat a prairie environment. The Reuse Plan calls for a park in that area in order to preserve this prairie remnant.

REGULATORY ISSUES



NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST - Glenview NAS did not qualify for the NPL and Libertyville Training Site has not been ranked.



LEGAL AGREEMENTS - There are no legal agreements at either site.



PARTNERING - Formal facilitated partnering with Region V and Illinois is scheduled to begin in the late Fall 1996.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT



RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD - A Technical Review Committee for Glenview was formed to address the Site investigation that began in 1989. However, the TRC was not active at the time of BRAC closure legislation. A newly formed Restoration Advisory Board (RAB), was created around the core of the former TRC members. The RAB (24 members) was formed in May 1994 and initially met every month, though now it meets bi-monthly. The RAB has received training/presentations on risk assessment, environmental baseline surveys, underground storage tank program, and CERCLA requirements. The RAB has reviewed documents for the UST efforts, FOSLS, a FOST, and preliminary assessments. The RAB has provided community input on sampling results. In FY96 the RAB approved the community relations plan as well as provided comments and preferences on natural/historical preservation ideas, historical data, sampling and analysis plans/data.

There was no TRC established for Libertyville. A RAB was started in May 1994 and meets quarterly. The Libertyville RAB has 12 members community members and has selected a community co-chair. The Libertyville RAB has had training/presentations on CERCLA and background sampling methods.

The Libertyville RAB has reviewed documents including the background soil and groundwater sampling plan. Site Investigations for Libertyville are planned for FY97. In FY95, the Libertyville RAB conducted a community survey. The survey questioned residents about knowledge of environmental issues at the site, their personal concerns about Libertyville, and their preferred methods for feedback. The survey indicated that there was a high level of trust that the Navy would address the contamination, there was a high level of community knowledge, preferred information communicated by fact sheets, local media and public meetings and their top concern was the schedule for final cleanup and reuse.



COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN - A Community Relations Plan (CRP) was prepared in July 1995 and is expected to be updated during FY97.

GLENVIEW NAS RELEVANT ISSUES

For Libertyville the Community Relations Plan was prepared in July 1993 and will be updated in 1997.



INFORMATION REPOSITORY - A publicly available Information Repository was established in 1994 at Glenview and Northbrook public libraries. Libertyville Information Repositories are located at the community hall and local libraries.

BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE



BRAC - The Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) committee recommended Glenview NAS and the Libertyville Training Site for closure in 1993, during the BRAC III round. The mission cease date was March 1995 and operational closure occurred in September 1995. The final property transfer date has not been determined, but expected to occur by the end of FY2000 for both Glenview and Libertyville.



BRAC CLEANUP TEAM - A BRAC Cleanup Team (BCT) was formed in October 1993 and membership includes the Navy, Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, EPA Region V. The BCT is for both the Glenview property and the Libertyville property. The BCT is supported by the Caretaker Site Office Staff, EPA Midwest (Libertyville) and SOUTHNAVFACENGCOM personnel. The BCT works closely with the Reuse committee and the environmental cleanup program to ensure that the cleanup strategy is compatible with the reuse plans.



DOCUMENTS - A BRAC Cleanup Plan (BCP) was completed in February 1994. The Environmental Baseline Survey (EBS) was conducted in October 1993 and the final report published May 1994. The present environmental condition of property is shown below:

Environmental Conditions of Property Classification						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 acres	57 acres	223 acres	1 acres	98 acres	9 acres	818 acres



LEASE/TRANSFER - One hundred and twenty acres have been leased on the Glenview property, 109 of which is suitable for transfer.



REUSE - A Reuse committee for Glenview was formed in August 1993 and has 25 members. A reuse plan for Glenview has been published June 1995 which identifies a mixture of uses such as industrial and residential. A reuse committee for Libertyville was formed in 1994. A reuse plan for Libertyville was published in April 1995 in which the Federal Aviation Administration has requested a large portion of the property for use as a radio navigation range. This proposed use is still under discussion as there are competing parties interested in the property, the FAA and the Village of Vernon Hills.



FAST TRACK INITIATIVES - Using backfill from on-site sources saved \$780,000 versus using off-site sources. By allowing the village of Glenview to demonstrate a concrete recycling project on an area where the concrete needed to be removed in order to get access to a leaking fuel line, the Navy saved \$500,000. The BCT developed risk based contaminant screening criteria prior to the state developing criteria, which saved 2 years time. The BCT did extensive research on the original site investigation reports. The team determined that many of the conclusions drawn which indicated additional sampling were too conservative. This reduced the number of sites needing further investigation.

HISTORICAL PROGRESS

FY88

Sites 1-6 (Glenview) - An Initial Assessment Study (IAS), equivalent to a Preliminary Assessment (PA) was completed which identified six potentially contaminated sites on Glenview NAS. All six sites were recommended for further investigation in a Site Inspection (SI).

FY89

Sites 1-9 (Glenview) - A Site Investigation performed in 1989 increased the number of identified sites to 9.

Sites 1-7 (Libertyville) - An Environmental Evaluation was completed in April which recommended further study for all seven sites.

FY90

Sites 1-9 (Glenview) - The Site Inspection (SI) work plan was finalized in April.

FY92

Sites 1-9 (Glenview) - A Site Inspection (SI) was completed which recommended Sites 1, and 3 should proceed to a Remedial Investigation (RI) phase. An extended SI should be conducted for Site 5 and 9, Sites 6 and 7 should be further investigated under the UST program, Sites 2, 4, and 8 require no further investigation, and surface water and sediment areas warrant further investigation.

Sites 1-7 (Libertyville) - A Removal Plan was completed in July for the removal of asbestos and lead contaminated material from five of the seven areas. A Remedial Investigation (RI) work plan was under development for the seven sites covering both soil and groundwater contamination.

USTs 1 and 2 (Glenview) - An Initial Site Characterization study was completed. Evidence of product leak was found around several tanks at both sites. A work plan for Contaminant Assessment Reports (CAR) was prepared.

FY93

Environmental Baseline Survey for Glenview and Libertyville began.

FY94

Sites 1-5 (Libertyville) - Removal actions were completed at five Libertyville sites to remove asbestos containing material. Also 1 leaking tank was removed and remediated.

Sites 1-30 (Glenview) - Initiated sampling and screen of potential areas of concern to determine the extent of contamination.

FY95

(Glenview) - Continued investigation of Gray Sites. Background Soil and Groundwater investigation completed.

Sites 1, 3, 25 and 26 - Initiated RI/FS

Sites 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 30 - Initiated PA/SI

Site 8 - Completed PA/SI and site is RC.

UST 1 - tank removal project and soil cleanup for all tanks at Glenview was begun.

UST 3 (Libertyville) - Initiated the Site Assessment (SA)

GLENVIEW NAS PROGRESS DURING FISCAL YEAR 1996

FY96

Sites 28-31 (Glenview) - Initiated PA/SI to characterize contamination; with completion planned for 1997.

(Glenview) - Completed Gray Site Sampling. Significant portions of the airfield have been reclassified as suitable for transfer.

UST 1 - Continued removal of all tanks at NAS Glenview. Contaminated soil will require further remediation.

PLANS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1997 AND 1998

FY97

(Glenview) - Further site screening will be completed to identify which areas are available for transfer and which need further action. Removals are planned for sites warranting further action to expedite the process of site restoration. The RI sites will be considered for Removals where action is required to expedite their transfer.

Sites 1, 4, 5, 6 and 25 - Complete RI/FS.

Sites 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 14, 18, 21-31 and 125 - Complete PA/SI.

Sites 1 and 25 - RD to be completed.

Sites 3-6 - RD to be initiated.

Sites 10, 14, 21, 22, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 125 - RI/FS to be initiated.

Sites 5, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 21, 25, 28, 30 and 32 - IRAs to be initiated.

Sites 3 and 25 - RAs to be initiated.

UST 1 - Complete the IMP phase and site will be RC.

(Libertyville) - Site 2 complete PA/SI.

Sites 1-4 - Begin RI/FS.

UST 3 - SA to be completed and IMP phase begun for all tank removals and soil cleanup.

FY98

Sites 9, 12, 15, 16 and 32 (Glenview) - PA/SIs will be completed.

Sites 4-6 - RD will be completed.

Sites 1, 4 and 25 - RA will be completed and sites will be RC.

Sites 3, 5, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 21, 24, 25, 28, 30 and 32 - 14 IRAs will be completed and 11 of these sites will be RC, with Sites 3, 5 and 21 continuing.

Site 18 - RI/FS will be completed and site will be RC.

Sites 5 and 21 - RA will be initiated.

Sites 6, 7, 17, 22, 23, 29, 31 and 125 - IRAs will be initiated.

UST 3 (Libertyville) - IMP phase will be completed and site will be RC.

Site 1 - RD will be begin.

Sites 5-7 - RI/FS to begin.

PROGRESS AND PLANS

CERCLA	FY95 and before	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02 and After
PA / SI	4		21	12	3			
RI / FS			6	7	7	8		2
RD			2	4	2			1
RAC				3	1	2		
RAO								1
IRA	7(7)			13(14)	10(10)	8(8)		3(3)
RC	1		1	12	12	10		4
Cumulative % RC	3%	3%	5%	35%	65%	90%	90%	100%
UST	FY95 and before	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02 and After
SA	2		1					
CAP	1							
DES								
IMP			1	1				
IMO								
IRA								
RC	1		1	1				
Cumulative % RC	33%	33%	67%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

GREAT LAKES NAVAL TRAINING CENTER

GREAT LAKES, ILLINOIS

Engineering Field Division/Activity: SOUTH DIV

Major Claimant: CNET

Size: 1,650 Acres

Funding to Date: \$3,582,000

Estimated Funding to Complete: \$12,979,000



Base Mission: Provides basic training for enlisted personnel, and initial skill, advanced, and other specialized training for Navy and Reserve officers and enlisted personnel

Contaminants: Paint, pesticides, POLs, heavy metals, solvents, unexploded ordnance, dredge spoils, industrial liquid waste, PCBs

Number of Sites:

CERCLA: 13
RCRA Corrective Action: 0
RCRA UST: 5
Total Sites: 18

Relative Risk Ranking of Sites:

High: 1 Not Evaluated: 3
Medium: 4 Not Required: 8
Low: 2

Sites Response Complete: 8

PROGRESS AND PLANS

CERCLA	FY95 and before	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02 and After
PA / SI	11	1		1				
RI / FS	1							6
RD								5
RAC								5
RAO								4
IRA	2(2)	1(1)						
RC	7							6
Cumulative % RC	54%	54%	54%	54%	54%	54%	54%	100%
UST	FY95 and before	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02 and After
SA	5							
CAP								4
DES	1							4
IMP	1							4
IMO								1
IRA	1(1)							
RC	1							4
Cumulative % RC	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	100%